

PAKISTAN - FLOODS AND COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.02
million**

Total Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2013

51,582

Registered IDPs from Kurram Agency in FATA since May

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2013

79,893

Registered IDPs from Khyber Agency in FATA since mid-March

OCHA – June 2013

**1.5
million**

People affected by floods in 2013

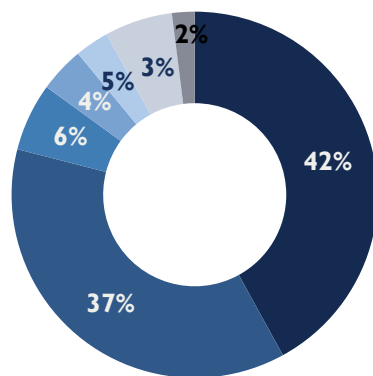
Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) – September 2013

77,448

Returnees to FATA in 2013

UNHCR – September 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Shelter & Settlements (42%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (37%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Health (4%)
- Natural & Technological Risks (3%)
- Other (5%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- IDP returns to the Tirah Valley area of FATA begin in September
- Flood-affected populations return to home areas as flood waters recede
- The U.S. Government (USG) provided \$110 million in FY 2013 to address the humanitarian needs of populations affected by conflict and floods in Pakistan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$20,015,212
USAID/FFP ²	\$80,808,033
State/PRM ³	\$9,400,000

\$110,223,245

TOTAL USG
ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Flooding associated with monsoon rains affected approximately 1.5 million people in Pakistan—more than half of whom reside in Punjab Province—between January and September, according to the NDMA. Floods had resulted in 234 deaths, injured approximately 1,100 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 1.5 million acres of crops and more than 79,000 houses as of September 17.
- Although large amounts of land remained under water, OCHA reported that rivers had returned to normal levels as of September 12. Many flood-displaced populations had started to return to their homes by September 15, according to media. The NDMA noted that an estimated 4,200 flood-affected people remained in relief camps as of September 17—a significant decrease from the more than 40,000 flood-affected people reportedly residing in relief camps in August.
- Continued insecurity and fighting between GoP forces and armed groups has displaced approximately 140,000 people from FATA since the beginning of 2013, OCHA reported. More than 1 million people remained displaced in KPk and FATA as of September 30.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In mid-September, GoP authorities began facilitating returns for the approximately 17,000 families displaced from the Tirah Valley area of FATA since January due to conflict, according to OCHA. The first phase of returns is scheduled to span September 15 to October 15, with a second phase planned to begin in March 2014. OCHA reported that approximately 500 families would be able to return daily. The GoP plans to provide transportation, structures for schools, and mobile health facilities for populations returning home, with humanitarian organizations providing food rations, emergency relief commodities, health assistance, and protection services. On September 16, authorities suspended the returns of some populations to Tirah Valley after tribal groups failed to agree on the formation of an impartial peace body, according to media.
 - Between January and mid-September, approximately 77,400 people had returned to Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, and South Waziristan agencies in FATA, representing approximately 14 percent of the 585,600 people that the GoP hoped to return to home areas in 2013, according to OCHA. Approximately 80 percent of returnees went to homes areas in Kurram Agency. While government authorities continued working to restore basic services, security concerns and a lack of social services hindered returns to FATA.
 - International non-governmental organizations continued to face significant difficulties obtaining travel and project implementation permits to monitor projects and conduct assessment missions in KP and FATA as of September, OCHA reported.
 - As of September, the U.N. Emergency Response Fund had allocated approximately \$1 million in 2013 to provide basic assistance to an estimated 60,000 newly displaced people in KP and FATA.
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SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

- Displaced families returning to FATA require shelter assistance, as security operations and violence have caused damage and destruction to houses and other infrastructure, according to the Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter activities in Pakistan. In July, the Shelter Cluster reported a need for approximately \$33.4 million in humanitarian assistance to address the shelter needs of conflict- and flood-affected people through December.
 - USAID/OFDA recently committed approximately \$1.1 million to support shelter programs, bringing total FY 2013 USAID/OFDA funding for shelter needs resulting from the complex emergency and floods to nearly \$8.5 million. USAID/OFDA-supported activities identify vulnerable families for shelter assistance; provide shelter material such as plastic sheeting and technical support for shelter construction; and promote shelter solutions maximizing local technologies, skills, and materials while conforming to international standards.
 - State/PRM provided \$9.4 million in FY 2013 to two humanitarian organizations to address the needs of conflict- and disaster-affected populations throughout Pakistan. State/PRM funding supports shelter activities, as well as health, livelihoods, protection, and WASH interventions and camp coordination and management.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- In July, the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster reported limited access to safe drinking water and limited knowledge of household water treatment practices among Pakistan's IDP population. Locating IDPs residing outside of camps to provide WASH assistance continued to be a challenge.
- USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$7.4 million in FY 2013 to support WASH interventions in Pakistan. Through implementing partners, including the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), USAID/OFDA is improving access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education for flood-affected people in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, as well as conflict-displaced people in FATA and KP.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported a dengue fever outbreak in September in Swat district, KP, with more than 6,900 dengue cases—resulting in 23 deaths—recorded in Swat between August 7 and September 28.

WHO also reported 27 new cases of polio in Pakistan between January 1 and August 29, a 31 percent decrease from the 39 cases of polio reported in the same time period in 2012.

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$500,000 in support to WHO's Disease Early Warning System, which works to prevent avoidable deaths and illness through early detection and response to increased disease presence in Pakistan.

FOOD SECURITY

- On September 17, the GoP released results from a 2011 National Nutrition Survey jointly conducted by the Aga Khan University and the GoP Ministry of Health and financed by the U.K. Department for International Development and the Australian Agency for International Development. The survey revealed that as of 2011, 58.1 percent of households in Pakistan were food secure—an 8 percent decline from reported food security levels in 2003. Survey results also indicated that two out of every five children under the age of five suffered from some degree of malnutrition, resulting in stunting and below-normal weight.
- In September, OCHA reported potential food security concerns in flood-affected areas of Pakistan, with 1.5 million acres of agricultural land damaged or destroyed. National prices for wheat, a staple crop, were 22 percent higher in September than the same time period in 2012, further contributing to possible food insecurity, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP).
- In FY 2013, USAID/FFP provided approximately 51,400 metric tons (MT) of Title II emergency food assistance—valued at nearly \$70 million—to WFP and UNICEF to support food-insecure populations in Pakistan. USAID/FFP also contributed an additional \$7 million to support all logistical costs associated with loading, transporting, packaging, storing, and distributing GoP-donated wheat to feed more than 1 million people in KP and FATA. USAID/FFP remains the largest contributor of food assistance to Pakistan, having provided more than \$630 million in assistance since FY 2009.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In response to flooding, the NDMA had provided approximately 58,000 tents, 127,000 food packs, 95,000 food cartons, 63 dewatering pumps, 31,000 mosquito nets, and 17,000 blankets to affected populations as of September 17. Provincial authorities and humanitarian agencies also provided assistance, including essential medicine for 166,000 people from WHO, according to OCHA.
- In August, the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated an additional \$10 million to support health, nutrition, and WASH assistance for IDPs in FATA and KP. The U.N. reports that Pakistan is the fifth-largest recipient of CERF funding, with a total of \$158 million in humanitarian assistance—including \$13.9 million allocated in 2013—contributed to the complex emergency in FATA and KP as of August.

CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KP Province has resulted in the internal displacement of millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year; however, GoP security operations in FATA, primarily Khyber Agency, displaced nearly 412,000 people in 2012, according to the U.N. While returns continue, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations contributing to displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- On October 3, 2012, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Richard E. Hoagland reissued a disaster declaration due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan. USAID/OFDA staff in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent conflict- and displacement-related humanitarian needs. In FY 2012, the USG provided nearly \$92 million to support humanitarian activities in northwest Pakistan.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall between August and October 2012 triggered flooding in Pakistan for a third consecutive year, primarily affecting districts in Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. At the height of displacement in early October, approximately 350,000 people were residing in evacuation centers. The 2012 floods were not as extensive as those in previous years but affected populations that were still recovering from the 2011 and 2010 floods.
- On October 5, 2012, Chargé d’Affaires Hoagland issued a disaster declaration due to the effects of the floods. USAID/OFDA is responding to flood-related humanitarian needs with programs that build upon progress made through nearly \$43 million in FY 2012 USG funding provided to assist people affected by previous floods.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)	Peshawar, Hangu, KP Province, Kohat	\$456,681
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	KP, Balochistan, Punjab, and Sindh Provinces	\$500,000
UNICEF	WASH	Countrywide	\$2,850,000
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$383,819
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$7,690,500

USAID/FFP³			
Hashoo Foundation	Emergency Food Vouchers	KP Province and FATA	\$899,705
WFP	50,070 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	KP Province and FATA	\$62,223,300
WFP	Twinning of Locally Procured Food	KP Province and FATA	\$7,040,128
UNICEF	1,330 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,644,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$77,808,033

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,000,000

UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter	Countrywide	\$6,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$9,400,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$94,898,533

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR FLOODS PROVIDED IN FY 2013

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partner	WASH	Sindh Province	\$1,000,000
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh Province	\$443,319
Implementing Partner	ERMS, Natural and Technological Risks, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Affected Areas	\$2,000,000
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh Province	\$3,080,156
Implementing Partner	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$100,000
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan Provinces	\$3,000,000
Implementing Partner	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$1,237
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$200,000
UNICEF	WASH	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$12,324,712

USAID/FFP			
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of Food	Balochistan and Sindh Provinces	\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE FLOODS			\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE FLOODS			\$15,324,712

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2013			\$110,223,245
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¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>